

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N^o 971.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calhoun.

Dec. 31, 1804.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun., John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

STORE.

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately; for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court &c. Joseph Smith, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits, that were of Robert Smith deceased, compl'ts.

vs.

Mary McKibbin, Hugh McKibbin, & Joseph McKibbin, executrix, and executors of the last will and testament of Joseph McKibbin dec. and Jacob Burke, John Mulberry, and Isaac Terhune, executors of the last will and testament of William Burk dec. def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mary McKibbin, Hugh McKibbin, and Joseph McKibbin not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend Floyd's Court, on the third Monday in May next, to have Commissioners appointed to divide the lands left by John Haydon dec. to his daughters; therefore request their several Husbands & Guardians to attend, if they wish to see the business done, as it will be sure to go on.

William Haydon, Ex'or.

March 26th, 1805.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house. A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

Merchandise,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery & Saddlery, China, Queen's & Glass Wares.

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

Lexington, January 3, 1805.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has just imported and now opened, in the house lately occupied by William West Esq. in Lexington, A large and general assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARES, BAR IRON, C. STEEL, PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS, VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, & WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the Cheapest terms for CASH or Inspected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805.

Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly understood, with much deference, submits the following as an addition to those in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Geography, Music, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baskets, and Needle-Work; including board, beds, bedding &c. the use of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Composition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars; walling, books, and all school materials, are not in the estimate. Single branches of Education are specified in the former proposals, to which the public are respectfully referred; or to herself in Lexington for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an assortment of very excellent scarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wish to purchase for domestic tuition, may be supplied, on the usual terms of Booksellers, at her school, the late residence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for less than six months, on the above mentioned terms.

WATKINS'S INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Moses Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

THE Co-Partnership of

BANKS & OWINGS,

AS this day by mutual consent dissolved—Those indebted to that firm, will make payment to T. D. Owings or Samuel Downing; and all those having demands against said co-partnership, will apply for payment to said Owings & Downing.

Lexington, March 26, 1805.

Cutb't. Banks,

Thos. Dye Owings.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross Streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tye your cuts loose.

H. C.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, shod all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short Street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT,

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Smith at my Hat Manufactory, who has my books and papers in his possession, and who will superintend my business during my absence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, April 1, 1805.

Limestone, March 27, 1805.

[Never performed here before.]

Mr. RANNIE,

THE celebrated Ventriloquist, and performer of Magical Experiments, by the power of Magnetic Attraction, and Thaumaturgic Operations; and the surprising faculty of imitating all kinds of Birds and Beasts, by a Natural Power of his own Voice, done in a manner that words cannot express.

N. B. Mr. RANNIE will visit the different towns in Kentucky this season, to gratify the public curiosity.

RECORD BOOKS,

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c.

May be had on application at this office.

FOR SALE

536 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON O&L 8th, 1804.

Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-six acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles East of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military survey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jephthab Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO be for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Robert,

On main street, opposite the Bank.

Lexington, march 2d, 1805.

BROWN, HART & Co.

With a contract for

A Quantity of POT-ASH,

To be delivered monthly, for 12 months.

1st April, 1805.

THE HOLDERS

of Lorenzo Dow's subscription papers, for printing the following works viz: the Opinion of Dow, on Religious Subjects, his Journal, and also his Address to the Rulers and Free men of America, are requested to forward their subscription papers to Nathaniel Prentiss in Lexington, who will forward the same to Abington, and in return receive the quantity of books subscribed for, and give notice of the same to the subscribers.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

As usual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BIDDLE's old stand.

Opposite Lewis Sanders' store, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington.

12m

THE person who borrowed my

Steelyards

late in the fall, or early in the winter last, will please return them.

Will. Morton.

N. B. They weigh 215lb. which is marked on the Pea, and end of the Beam.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court, &c. Robert Gill Complainant,

vs.

James Morrison, & Lewis Moore } Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Lewis Moore not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the defendant Moore do appear here on the third day of the next June term, & answer the said complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Teste

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Logan county, about ten miles from Russellville, on Saturday night the 16th of February past,

A Roan Horse,

near a strawberry roan, a small star in his forehead, five years old this spring, and judged to be about fourteen hands and an inch high, narrow breasted, long back and straight rump; no brand that I know of; he has never been docked, had nearly all the hair cut off his tail last fall, and has grown again but not very long; he has a short, lively walk, and is a natural trotter. Any person that will take the horse & secure him so that I get him again shall receive twenty dollars of the above reward, or shall receive the whole of the above reward for the horse and thief.

Isaac Browning Jr.

April 4, 1804.

Americanus,

A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the season, cash, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1st day of January 1806—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of raising, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horse breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares, as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised—In all cases notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Riggely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

TWO APPRENTICES!

TO the Tobaccoist's business, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch SNUFF, of superior quality.

MARCH 6, 1805

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUNSHINER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the Wheel-Wright Business, and

Blue Dying.

On high street at the sign of the Spinning Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America. The deepest blue for 4/6 per lb. My taken is I. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

John Caldwell.

Lexington, 10th 24th, 1804.

Tree to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 23, 1805.

Married, on Thursday evening last, Capt. Samuel Williams of Paris, to Miss Agatha Bryan, daughter of Capt. George Bryan, of this county.

We understand, that Mr. Coulston of Frankfort, has been missing for several days, in consequence of which, suspicions were entertained, that he had been murdered. His wife, who is suspected of having been concerned in the murder, is now imprisoned. It is however said, that the day previous to the night on which he was supposed to have been murdered, he showed evident symptoms of insanity; it would, therefore, not be uncharitable to attribute his death to accident, or to suppose that he might have committed suicide.

A gentleman who has lately returned from a tour through the western parts of the state, has politely furnished us with the following:

April 5th, was killed in Ohio county, a daughter of Mr. Rowan's, by a log rolling over her.

9th, was murdered, in Breckinridge county (Hardinsburg,) Mr. Eljah Hardin, by being shot through the body with two balls, by a Mr. McClellan, who has absconded.

Same day, died in Louisville, a negro woman, who had a few days before been severely beaten by another negro, which occasioned her death. The offender was committed to prison.

12th, was drowned at Louisville, a negro man, belonging to Mr. Jenkins.

John Langdon, the Republican candidate, is elected governor of N. Hampshire, by a majority of near 3000 votes.

In Pennsylvania, the public mind has appeared considerably agitated, relative to calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution. Numerous petitions have been presented to the legislature, and the press has teemed with publications for and against the measure. In the house of representatives, a committee, consisting of one member from each county, was appointed, to enquire into the propriety of calling a convention—the committee made a report favouring the call, and the following resolutions were entered into.

Resolved, That although the house of representatives are impressed with an opinion that the present constitution is defective, yet the number of petitioners are not sufficient to justify, at this time, any measures being taken by the legislature for calling a convention, but they refer the subject to the good people of Pennsylvania, themselves, to whom of right it belongs, to adopt such measures as their wisdom may direct, to give a fair and full expression of their opinion to the succeeding legislature.

Resolved, That as soon as the people shall fully introfit and instruct their representatives in general assembly to call a convention, provision shall be made to accomplish such instructions and directions.

We are told, that the President of the United States has appointed JOHN B. C. LUCAS, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Courts of Upper Louisiana.

No. 15,341 in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery, drew the prize of ten thousand dollars. The fortunate adventurers are Mr. John Hewes, printer, and Mr. Edward Priestley, cabinet-maker, both of Baltimore.

A dinner in honor of the Hero of the Mediterranean, was given at the Tontine on Saturday. Upwards of eighty gentlemen sat down to table. The dinner was probably the most elegant ever served up in this city.

Mr. Catebart, late Counsel of the United States, to the Barbary Powers, has arrived, with his family in this city.

Phil. Intelligencer.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4.
A respectable mercantile house in this city, has received a letter from St. Thomas, in which it is stated, that a few days before it was written, a French and Spanish fleet of 17 sail of the line, was seen off Porto-Rico, standing to leeward. It was supposed they were bound to St. Domingo.

A letter from an American gentleman at St. Thomas, to his friend in this city, states, that a French Commissary had there issued a notice, that the crews of any vessels found within two leagues of the

Brigand Ports in St. Domingo, would be put to death. The same letter confirms the account heretofore received, that a fleet of 18 sail of the line, had been seen to the Northward of Porto-Rico.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIE.
By the Molly, from St. Thomas, arrived at Bolton, an account is received that, "on the 3d. of March a New-York brig from Trinidad touched at St. Thomas, and brought intelligence of the arrival at windward of a French Squadron of 5 sail of the line, 3 frigates, and 4 transports, with 10,000 troops on board; and they had captured Dominica, and also St. Lucie. On the first of March an express from Lord Livingston, governor in chief of the Windward Islands, was received at Tortola, informing of the arrival of the French fleet, in consequence of which alarm guns were immediately fired."

Philadelphia, Sunday noon.
Arrived, the ship Columbian Packet, Hunt, in twenty-one days from St. Thomas. Informs that the French Squadron were at anchor between Nevis and St. Kitts, when he left St. Thomas. They had landed a few troops at Nevis, but had made no attempt against St. Kitts. It was understood at St. Pierres that the object of the French Squadron was to reinforce Martinique, Gaudaloupe &c.—and that their offensive operations would consist only in destroying and plundering particular islands, and they would not attempt to take and retain possession of any of them. It was said a contribution of £3000 had been raised at Dominica.

NEW-YORK, April 3.
LATE from CADIZ.—Captain Fowler who arrived here yesterday in 39 days from Cadiz, informs, that the British blockading Squadron off that port, had just begun to prevent neutral vessels from going into that port; in consequence of which, flour, that had been selling for 22, dol. had risen to 25. A letter was received by Strange and Co. the day before capt. Fowler failed, from the master of a Philadelphia vessel at Lisbon, informing them, as the consignees of said vessel, that he was bound into Cadiz, but had been ordered away by one of the British ships off that port. Flour at Lisbon and Malaga was only 12 dollars.

Capt. Fowler, from St. Croix, informs us that the French fleet in the West-Indies have taken Nevis, the town of Basseterre in St. Kitts, and were going to Tortola.

From the National Intelligencer.
EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
According to the statements we have published it appears that the total exports of the last year exceed those of the preceding year in the sum of 21,899,041 dollars.

The following will show the relation of the exports of the one year to those of the other.

The total exports,
In the year ending Sept. 31st, 1803 were, 55,800,933
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1804, 77,699,074
Increase the last year, 21,899,041

Domestic produce exported,
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803, 42,205,961
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1804, 41,467,477
Decrease the last year, 738,484

Foreign produce exported
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1803, 13,594,972
In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1804, 35,231,597
Increase the last year, 22,637,515

It will be observed the decrease in the exportation of domestic produce is about a thirtieth part of the increase of the exportation of the foreign produce. On an estimate being made of the gain derived from the latter, compared with the diminution in the former, it will be found that there is a considerable positive gain. The profit on the exportation of foreign merchandise may be computed at fifteen per cent. which will give a profit of about, 5,337,500
From which take the decrease of domestic productions, 731,000
And there remains, 4,606,500
Which may be considered as the relative advance of our exports for the last year.

During the last year, according to the luminous classification of the Secretary, there was produced from the

Sea	dolls. 3,425,000
Forrest	4,670,000
Agriculture	5,087,500
Manufactures	2,100,000
Uncertain	430,000

NEW-YORK, March 28.
London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's list, each to the 8th of February, inclusive, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. They are ten days later than any heretofore received, and, we believe, are the latest on the continent. They are, however, uncommonly barren of political intelligence as the following extracts, which compose every article worth extracting, will show.

The news of the Rochefort fleet hav-

ing eluded the vigilance of the British and got out of port, was well known in England early in February, and its destination was the subject of much speculation. It was by some, supposed to have a visit to Portugal for its object; by others an attack on Ireland. The latter opinion was current for some time, was founded on the circumstance of five large ships having been seen off the Cove of Cork on the 21st of January, which it was afterwards discovered were Indramen from St. Helena. It does not appear by the London papers, that the remotest idea was entertained of the fleet's having sailed for the West-Indies. We have in the paper of the 8th of February, a very distressing account of the loss of the Earl of Abercromby, East Indiaman, which left Portsmouth for Bombay and China, on the 21st of January, with four hundred persons on board, three hundred of whom perished with the vessel.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN out of Mr. Bradley's stable, on the evening of Monday the 15th instant,

A NEW SADDLE,
With double skirts, the name is JOHN BRYAN, saddle, cap and bridle, maker, Alexandria, Virginia, is under the skirts—the deep skirts inlaid with Leopard skin, stitched with silver cord, the furling and girths of yellow worsted web—Leopard skin housings, edged with bear skin; stitched with leather, and plated irons; a plated bit and baadoun bridle; a martingale and collar, with plated roller, hooks and buckles, and a new blanket. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said articles to the subscriber, and prosecute the thief to conviction, or 5 dollars for the property only.

JOHN OGILBY.
Lexington, April 20.

For more advertisements, see SUPPLEMENT.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
THE POOR FARMER,
No. 5.
To FELIX GRUNDY Esquire.

LINCOLN COUNTY, April, 1805.
Quousque tandem abutere, Catalina, patientia nostra? quamdiu eriam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem te o effrenata jactabis audacia?

TULLY.

SIR, A publication has recently made its appearance in the Western American, which the world does not hesitate to ascribe to you, as its legitimate parent. Without the kindly sanction of a name to guide its destiny, you have given to it a mere vital existence, and left it to perish in contempt, at the feet of the people. This Sir, is the ordinary subterfuge of guilt. Confession of innocence fears not the light of Heaven; and while Mr. Grundy sedulously conceals his name from the severity of criticism, he resembles the unhappy victim of passion, whom vice hath allured from the paths of honor, retiring to some friendly shade of secrecy and silence, to avert the piercing glance of censure and reproach. Such is the humble dilemma into which illicit ambition falls, when touched by remorse, and trembling beneath the weight of a series of painful recollections. To Mr. Grundy they must be painful, indeed. Scorning the beaten track of unwearied virtue, that leads to a permanent reputation, he attempts to rise into notice by a wicked dissimulation that bids defiance to the decency of pride, and the crimson blush of shame. Such impotent means, however, were not sufficient to bear him out. Detected by the vigilance of the people, he finds himself smitten by the potent arm of opposition, at an unwary moment, and like the culprit on the gibbet of public justice, looks for a reprieve on the brink of oblivion. To no other condition, Sir, to no other state of the mind, can I ascribe your late address to the people of Kentucky. Devoid as it is of every argument, I shall yield you the solitary consolation of a reply, to convince you that I can associate sympathy with misfortune, whilst the rod of chastisement is held over the crimes, and the prodigalities of the guilty.

You say, Sir, in the introductory paragraph of your address, that you "do not consider abuse as argument, or high sounding words as always accompanied by sense." True; and it would have been some consolation to Mr. Grundy in this hour of peril and confusion, if he could convince the world, that like the venerable martyrs of patriotism, he had suffered abuse without a crime. But, Sir, you cannot excite pity, from such examples. The charges that have been brought against you, had been eminently merited; and both

the manner in which they were made, and the language that detailed them, were equally suited to the occasion.

You further state, that "you view an institution which extends exclusive privileges and advantages to a class of individuals, as a departure from the principles of our government, and a direct violation of our bill of rights, which declares, that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services."

Here, Sir, you awaken the remembrance of that part of your history, which it should be the earnest wish of Mr. Grundy to close forever. You bring to view what happened in the House of Representatives last winter, which can neither be very pleasant to Mr. Grundy in the recollection, or to the world, who has with regret, perceived genius and address, prostituted to the vilest purposes of ambition, and worn down to a mere ingrate, wontonly abusing the confidence of the people.

I am told, however, that Mr. Grundy is not often troubled with the conciliating spirit of repentance. Whatever he undertakes, right or wrong, whether bottomed on reason or folly, he is apt to adhere to, until driven by force from the sanctuary where he is intrenched. Here he guards himself, more by exciting alarm, than by any other generous mode of defence. It is for this reason, that he attempted to marshal the Legislature against the Bank, at their last session, under a pretence that its charter was inimical to the constitution. We here see him making the same feeble effort in print, to delude that part of the public, who were not present at the deliberations of the Assembly.

I have often read the constitution of the State, with considerable care, and I think, Sir, that its general meaning, original intention, and the condition of the people from whence it emanated, are sufficiently comprehended, to enable me to give an opinion, on the nature of the subject under commentary. It appears to me, in the mean time, that this ground was referred to last winter, for the malignant purpose of setting the act of incorporation in the worst point of view, and to steal a march upon Legislative order, decency and deliberation, under the influence of a sudden panic. It was the last effort of malice, mingled with political cunning and cowardice, which had been itself fairly beaten by reason and eloquence, and compelled to take refuge in the sanctuary of our social compact, to lengthen out a siege which folly had commenced at the expense of both decency and prudence.

In this statement, you cannot charge me, Sir, with a deviation from the truth; because, altho' the Bank gained upon the question of repeal by one vote only, yet, had the debate been managed on your part, with candour and propriety, you must confess, that you were fairly outwitted, and your opposition completely undone.

Be this as it may, the ground to which you had retreated, was neither at the time, or ever will be tenable, upon cool and deliberate principles of reasoning. Let this opinion be investigated.

The first question that suggests itself on the subject is, whether the Legislature has the power to grant charters of incorporation?

Upon a review of the constitution, I perceive nothing from the letter or spirit of that instrument, anywise restrictive of this right. On this head, it is a mere *charte blanche*. Now, whenever fundamental principles are not expressly prohibitory in their general provisions, they are certainly permissive, and reserve particular rights to the people, so far as that permission and reservation, may comport with the well-being of society, or are compatible with natural justice. The constitution of a free people would be exceedingly defective, and defined to very little use, if it was not the case. It would restrict many most important privileges of the people, both in their civil and political relations, because they derive a right from natural justice, to do that by incorporation, or special charter, which cannot be accomplished in their individual capacity, without the sanction of special laws. For instance, when a certain number of persons formed themselves in a company, for the purpose of insuring vessels for a certain premium, they derived the right to do so, from their civil rights, as members of the community. If they conceived that the institution would

be more efficient in its operation as a public institution, by being incorporated, they had a right, from the same civil principle, to demand an act of incorporation from the Legislature; and no construction of the constitution, could restrict that body from granting the object of their petition. Who will doubt also, the power of the Legislature to grant charters of incorporation for towns, or to constitute other bodies politic, to be under the special control of their own municipal regulations? In fine, every charter that operates a public benefit, and does not repeal the natural and civil rights of individuals, may with strict justice be granted by the Legislature.

This definition of Legislative right, which is derived from the purest spirit of political justice, shews at once the power of that body to act in the manner they have acted, with respect to the Insurance Company. If then this right be established, it remains to enquire whether the act of incorporation comes within the meaning of the first section of the bill of rights, or contains any description of provisions, that militate against the constitution of the State.

The bill of rights states, that "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive, &c. &c. but in consideration of public services."

This clause, would doubtless restrict any body of private individuals, whose operations were merely of a private nature, from all exclusive privileges. But I consider an Insurance Company established upon the usual principles of that institution, and all public Banking establishments, so very different in their nature, that they are, by no kind of just construction whatever, embraced either within the spirit or intention of the restrictive clause, in the bill of rights. The first is fabricated on a foundation which relates to a public and general use; and the last is of a similar nature, only that they both act in a different capacity. But the end is the same; public utility. The individuals whose contributions of money compose the stock of these institutions, cannot be said to receive their emoluments from public sources, without having administered themselves, to the public convenience. The premium they receive upon a policy of insurance, or the amount of a discount for loans of money in a Bank, constitute the price which the public pays them, for the insurance of a vessel engaged in a public commerce; or to facilitate the circulation of a portion of their wealth through all the departments of society. It is, therefore, not true, that the individuals whose contributions compose the Bank stock, derive a private emolument from the community, without an adequate remuneration for what they gain. Indeed, if a candid statement of the intrinsic public utility of the Bank, be made, it will appear, that its emoluments are derived from sources of "public services," with much more justice, than the sum which the people have to pay annually to those, who would willingly consign the institution to ruin—Let it be considered, that in most thriving countries, money is much more valuable than its legal interest; that prior to the establishment of the Bank, it was drawn from private coffers at a most furious and oppressive premium of from 10 to 50 per cent; and that innumerable cases, the spirit of useful enterprise was checked for the want of it. The Bank, however, opens its treasure to every punctual individual in society, at the moderate and unfluctuating premium of six per cent. for the use of its money. Here the wretched trade of usury is destroyed; things reduced to a just equilibrium, and the public convenience enhanced by having a fund to resort to, where there are no unjust exactions of interest, to disappoint the necessary demands of the community.

It being established, I presume, upon correct principles, that the Bank is not that kind of privileged institution which comes within the restrictive meaning of our bill of rights, it remains to enquire, whether the provisions of the act of incorporation, are in themselves repugnant to the spirit and intention of the bill.

If it be admitted that the Legislature possessed a constitutional right to grant charters, and that the principles upon which the Kentucky Insurance Company was established, are not such as to bring the institution within the restrictive sense of the bill of rights, it follows, of course, that the provisions contained in the act of incorporation, which were

deemed expedient to give it effect, are equally legitimate with the principles upon which they depend. What are those provisions?

You say, Sir, that "by the act of 1802, incorporating this Company, you find a provision expressly forbidding the erection of any other Company of the same kind, during the existence of the charter therein granted; that this is a privilege granted to the members of this corporation, in exclusion of all other men who might be willing to engage in similar pursuits."

These provisions, truly, are enough to excite alarm in the minds of all men profoundly ignorant of the extent of political rights, and of corporate privileges, and how far the state of society may justify restrictive or permissive laws. If, however, they be taken in their strict sense, are considered as necessary appendages to the very act of incorporation itself, and as deriving their force more from the propriety of the case, than from any act of despotism, those restrictive privileges will be found as consonant with justice, as the law which appoints one Governor in exclusion to all others who might attempt to exercise that office. I hope I have proved to you, Sir, that the act of incorporation was passed constitutionally into a law. This incorporation supposed certain privileges, which in consideration of the public utility of the institution, no other set of men had a right to exercise. Now if you would extend those privileges to all men in the community, pray, Sir, where was the necessity of a special charter? If the restrictive clause of which you complain, had not been introduced into the law, the rage for Banking would, perhaps, have kept pace with the avarice of the human mind; and Mr. Grundy's patriotism, borne down by the accumulated load of public calamity, might have been as fatal to his life, as a single Bank is now, fatal to his repose. But the establishment of a variety of Banks, each claiming certain exclusive privileges, would not only have increased the injuries of which you complain, but they would have been materially injurious to each other. Banks are not susceptible of that useful emulation, which marks the exertions of individuals, guided by the impulse of genius and ambition, and tied down by no rules of cold restrictive caution. Banks suffer by rivalry, and depend too much on public confidence and opinion, to move out of the beaten track of operation. They have to await the demands of the community to do any thing profitable; and where these demands for their money, are not sufficient to employ the capital, as it must be where they are powerfully rivalled, they become inert, and either fail, or give up business. The clause, therefore, which prevents others from Banking, beside the present Company, was politic in this point of view, as it gave that dignity and effect to the charter, which best comports with the nature of the institution, and the state of society in this part of the world. Upon the same principle of reasoning, turn all the particular privileges which the Bank has obtained by the act of incorporation. They are grounded on constitutional permission and right; and grow out of the doctrine which I have established, that all institutions of public utility are entitled to exclusive immunities, agreeable to the letter and spirit of our bill of rights.

The summary mode of recovering debts due to the Bank, and of those due from the Company to individual creditors, is founded upon the same principle of right; and from the equality of this mode of redress, I cannot perceive any more injustice, than the usual method of prosecuting a suit by original writ and declaration. If this summary mode of recovery be a constitutional provision, dependent on the act of incorporation, it is very certain that no clause could possibly have been more expedient. Let it be considered, Sir, that the very credit, dignity and existence of the Bank, depend upon the prompt and punctual payment of all loans emitted, either from the drawer or endorser of the negotiable paper, the instant the sums they cover, become due. Upon the receipt of these sums, the Bank calculates on being at all times capable of redeeming their own notes evidential, which they had thrown upon the public confidence. If the recovery of these sums de-

pended upon the usual delatory mode of procuring judgment, practised in our courts of justice, it is certain that no Bank in the world would be able to withstand the ruinous consequences of such delay, under certain circumstances, twelve months. It would be equally prejudicial to the creditor of the Bank. But agreeably to the present mode of doing business, no injustice can take place, from either party. The drawer and endorser are both acquainted with what must be the result of a failure to pay; and make their calculations accordingly. By this means, they are enabled to be punctual; and this punctuality on the part of the drawer, enables the Bank to redeem its own paper evidential, when it becomes due, and to support that dignity and credit, which renders it an useful public institution.

But in order to excite the public odium against the Bank, you state, that if a debtor to this Company should have a just demand against one of the stock-holders, he must pursue the common legal remedy, and his property will be sacrificed before he can obtain judgment against the individual, who in his corporate capacity is effecting his ruin.

I perceive, Sir, we are likely to differ in our opinions, through out. The reason is obvious—Mr. Grundy, most fairly and unjustly grounds his arguments upon the presumption, that the act of incorporation grants exclusive privileges to private individuals, without an adequate compensation to the community. On the contrary, I conceive that those privileges, arising from the public utility of the institution, are strictly compatible with the bill of rights, and are by no means within the restrictive sense of that instrument. Now, if this be true, the share-holder who prosecutes summarily the delinquent creditor, in his corporate capacity, for a debt due to the Bank, enjoys his privilege from the constitutional act of incorporation. In all Bank-transactions, two parties are upon terms of equality, as to the manner of redress. The creditor of the Bank, also, may prosecute the share-holder, through the medium of the Company, in the same summary manner, that he is prosecuted by the share-holder himself. In transactions that do not relate to the Bank, both the share-holder and the citizen are placed by the constitution, upon the same terms of equality, as to the manner of redress, in cases of debt. Upon this mode of reasoning, Sir, your objections, so ingenuously designed to alarm the people, fall to the ground.

To increase the panic, you state in addition, that the private property of the stock-holders is not liable for any notes they may issue. True; and this complaint proves Mr. Grundy to be as ignorant of mankind, the motives which actuate the human mind, and the spirit of political justice, as he seems to be of the constitution and bill of rights. If such a clause was to constitute the condition upon which charters were to be granted to companies, whose emoluments were to accrue from a *risque* of their capital, there would be few, or no institutions of the kind in the world. It would very naturally place a considerable impediment in the way of all useful adventure and enterprise. But, Sir, view the subject, as to the injustice of such a condition; and you will perceive no obligation whatever on the part of the stock-holders, to discharge from their private property any delinquencies that might arise from unforeseen casualties in the operation of the Bank. A number of men agree to *risque* for the public benefit, 100,000 dollars, to be employed in facilitating the commerce of a country. A certain quantity of notes, evidential of gold and silver coin, are emitted to effect this object of public utility. These notes, from a confidence in the public, that the gold and silver are always ready for their redemption, acquire currency, and are received in exchange, at their nominal value. The community, in the mean time, receives an advantage from such an operation; and the stock-holders sometimes, a suitable profit from the *risque* of their money, and at other times considerable losses. Some unforeseen event occurs, however, by which the Company is unable to redeem the amount of their notes, with the amount of their specie. It can never be justly contended, that under these circumstances, the delinquency should be made up from the private property of the stock-holders. Such a claim is destroyed by the equality of profit and loss, of security and danger, which the institution held out both to the community and

Company, in its fundamental principles. It was originally fabricated on *risque* by the Company. The public knew it. Here was a perfect equality between the parties. It emits notes evidential; the public receives them. Here the shareholder is not blameable for your confidence. In its operation commerce flourishes; its capital circulates through all the departments of society, and gives life and activity to industry, for which the Company receives an adequate profit. Here, likewise, an equality of advantage is enjoyed. From this mode of reasoning it appears, that the knowledge of the grounds upon which the institution was established, was common; that its dangers were common; and its advantages common. If, therefore, in the course of its *risque*, it should become bankrupt, it is a decided principle of justice, that the loss sustained by the act, should not reach beyond the actual object which had been *risqued*. Were it to go further, it would destroy that equality of loss and gain, of *risque* and security, which attached alone to those concerned in the institution, and be an evident violation of the civil rights of property.

But, Sir, none of the dangers which you appear to apprehend, can possibly happen, with respect to the Bank in Lexington. They could only result from an emission of paper to a much larger amount than its capital, and its deposits; and I can aver to you, that the Company has not issued half the amount of that sum. It is able to take up every note it has issued, at sight, by the payment of specie, or such paper as surpluses as are equal to specie, in point of value and currency. Its capital is not an ideal one. It is like most other Banks in the United States, whose capital has been fabricated on money contributions. It is not like Law's Bank in France, about the beginning of the last century; which broke like a bubble, when it was found out, that the actual specie in the Bank, bore no kind of parallel with the amount of the paper emission. Nor is it like the ancient Bank of New England, founded on mere mortgages of property, and which also sunk into ruin, when the public who held its paper, were once aware that they did not hold a sign evidential of gold and silver coin. No, Sir, was this the case, the people might be alarmed with good reason. But history furnishes so many examples of the dangerous effects of ideal Banking, that such an attempt would never have been made in Kentucky, by those who originally projected the Bank; nor did any body of men possess sufficient influence to carry such a scheme into operation.

In tracing what you call, the origin, progress, and tendency of the Bank, you have had the temerity to make some slanderous remarks upon the Legislative conduct of the member from Fayette, who aided in procuring the act of incorporation. I believe, I know the moral temper, the heart, and the general character of that gentleman, better than you do. Inrenched around by the convictions of a useful life, and an upright deportment upon all occasions, he will smile at your folly, and despise the contemptible insinuations, with which, you have thought proper to assail his reputation. Could we assign the same degree of uniform merit to the political conduct of Mr. Grundy, he would not at this time be dragged before the public, like the culprit to the gibbet, to answer for his prodigalities. I presume, however, that the gentleman to whom you allude, was actuated in what he did upon that occasion, by a sense of the constitutionality of the bill which he proposed to the Legislature. If Mr. Grundy possessed not the same sagacity, the emission of his venom can be no consolation for his ignorance, or gratification for his pride.

You appear to think, Sir, that the Legislature was surprised into the act of incorporation; and that the subject should have been discussed, prior to its adoption. For all this unfair dealing, Mr. Grundy, most judiciously sought for a new trial of the question, and most judiciously lost upon its ultimate decision. But, Sir, what advantage could you have gained, if the subject of incorporation had been investigated in the first instance? It would have stood thus, before the Legislature; the establishment of an Insurance Company, will be eminently favorable to the commerce of the country. As an institution of such public utility, the act of incorporation, with suitable privileges to carry the plan into effect, is constitutional, and, in

no wise repugnant to the bill of rights. But this institution, as a mere Insurance Company, will take 100,000 dollars out of circulation. To obviate this inconvenience, we will give it, by a particular clause, the additional capacity of a Bank, to loan out their capital, at 6 per centum, premium. This will have the two fold effect of facilitating the spirit of commercial enterprise, and of spreading the money capital of the country into circulation. Fair and deliberate enquiry, Sir, unclouded by ignorance, and unimpeded by the impertinence of intrigue, and dissimulation, would have produced such a definition of the question. However, as this discussion which would have given such a result, did not take place, Mr. Grundy has the consummate effrontery to assert, that "the Bank not only originated in fraud and imposition, but in its progress, is strongly marked with chicanery and artifice."

Good God, Sir, how have you committed yourself! Mr. Grundy should be the last man in the world to use the epithets "fraud," and "imposition," "chicanery," and "artifice," in assailing the measures of any man, or set of men whatever. A man whose dissimulations and unfair dealings in the Legislature, have travelled to the remotest corners of the State, whose very name is synonymous with cunning and design, whose extraordinary and ill-directed ambition can stoop to the lowest subterfuge of hypocrisy to carry its point, in defiance to the crimson blush of virtue, and the generous impulations of youth, and who to succeed on a favorite question in the Assembly of the people, can outbrave decency, and impose on ignorance by secret and unfair Legislation. * A man of this description, to complain of chicanery and artifice in others, evinces a degree of insufferable insolence, which nothing but the hardness of guilt and desperation could have suggested.

I cannot conclude this letter without devoting a moment's retrospection to a remark of your's, in the beginning of your address.

You state, that you feel willing to submit your ideas upon the subject to public examination, notwithstanding the exertions which have lately been made by those concerned in the Bank, to clamour opposition into silence.

In justice, Sir, to that part of the community, who have uniformly beheld your career of malice in silence, and listened to your calumny with patient endurance, I can truly aver, that such a charge is in every sense unmerited. Neither the President, Directors, or share-holders have known a title of the writings of the "Poor Farmer," prior to their actual deposition in the press for publication. I believe these much injured citizens, conscious of the purity of their motives and their measures, are better employed in rendering the institution of public utility, than Mr. Grundy, who paces the country over, to marshal the victims of his dissimulation, in opposition to it. But Mr. Grundy is bent on deceiving the people. Buoyed up with the hope of accomplishing this criminal and malignant aim, truth becomes the least convenient instrument in his plan, and he yields without remorse to all the meanness of falsehood and hypocrisy.

In a subsequent letter, I shall pursue your address upon other principles of enquiry.

I am, &c. &c.
A POOR FARMER.

* I am told, that during the pendency of the question relative to the Bank, Mr. Grundy was seen in a private room, surrounded by a dozen or eighteen of the members, detailing to them in the most emphatic terms, the injurious consequences of that institution. These men appeared profoundly ignorant of the subject, and were observed to nod assent to every title of his statement. Let him not have the temerity to deny this; if he does, I will prove it by certificate; and join with it a commentary upon this mode of doing business, that shall not set very pleasantly on his feelings.

Those Printers of newspapers, who are not inimical to the Bank, will please to give the above an early insertion, that the present question of enquiry may be at once, fairly and completely before the public.

NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton left the State of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors. This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.

Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805. 6w

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court-house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his holding is extensive, and attended to with care; and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the State; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good stock of horses, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.
Lexington, April 20, 1805. 1f

A CHEAP BARGAIN.

May be had in the following property:—
THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories, with a good kitchen, meat house, stable and a cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also sixty thousand good bricks, and door and window frames for the same, and one half lot adjoining the public square—and one other lot, one lot from the square— one or both the best stands for public business, of any in the place, if they were improved—the situation fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

THREE OUT LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in grass. For the above valuable property, I will take a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want them paid down, and a credit will be given for the remainder that will induce any person to purchase. For further information, apply to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh, where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.

5w

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Market house in Lexington, on Wednesday the 10th of April, A Bay Filly,

two years old, with a small star in her forehead, no other mark that I can recollect. Any person who will deliver the said filly to me, two miles from Georgetown, on the Bourbon road, shall receive the above reward.

William Telford.

VALUABLE FARMS,

AND FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT three thousand acres, contiguous to Springfield, (in the forks of Mad River) the county town of Champlain. This land is interspersed with wood and prairie—every part of it well watered, with never failing springs; the prairies are rich and dry; the upland affords excellent timber. No part of the Miami purchase is better calculated for the purposes of farming and grazing—or is more healthy. Through the tract runs the eastern branch of Mad River; and a smaller stream called Beaver creek that empties into it, both affording excellent seats for mills, &c. There are several farms on the land well fenced; with cabins and other improvements—a tannery and distillery.

ALSO,

A tract of land containing about eleven hundred acres on the Ohio river, eight hundred acres of which is of the first quality bottom land—timber equal to any in the Western country—it extends upwards of two miles along the banks which were never known to be overflowed; it is an excellent spot for a town (which has been contemplated) and is no great distance from Lawrenceburg.

The above tract adjoins col. Chambers', and is not above twenty miles from Cincinnati by the nearest route. There are several cabins and small farms on the tract; and abundance of sugar camps contiguous.

The above lands will be sold reasonable for cash, or an extensive credit if required—for terms, or further particulars apply to

William Ruffin.

Cincinnati.

March 23, 1805. 3w

F. D. T. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some TOBACCO, of the first quality.

Lexington, 22d. April, 1805.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon, at the house of THOMAS CHAMPS jun. in Bourbon County, on Tuesday the 21st day of May next, and from thence proceed to the beginning of a tract of Land, surveyed for James Parbery, assignee of Menoah Singleton, assignee of Jacob Johnson, (containing settlement and pre-emption,) and there to take the depositions of witnesses, concerning the bounding and marking corner, and lines of said survey, and do such other things as may be necessary, and agreeable to law, and to continue from day to day, until the business is finished.

SANFORD GORHAM.

April 16, 1805. 3w*

Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house, now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

ENTERTAINMENT,

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both to themselves and their horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of the Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to live private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort Feb. 22, 1804.

* I have, for the sake of argument, assumed the constitution Mr. G. gives to the law, viz. That a Bank was its principal object; but I deny that the words of the law warrant the conclusion.



"To float aloft on Fancy's wing."
FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

Flow on sweet stream,
While on thy pebbled shore,
For once, if ah! no more!
I'll mix with thine a murmuring song,
Though different be our theme,
Thou of the winds, that wake thy rest,
I of low'd Magdaline!

Oh! could this beating heart,
That image lov'd impart,
How would'st thou shine,
In every line,
Sweet Magdaline!

I'd tell how lovely fair
Thy cheeks, the roses bloom,
Thy breath, its sweet perfume;
Thy flowing nut-brown hair;
Thy lips of ruby light;
Thy teeth's enamell'd white;
Thy voice, seraphic sound,
And bosom's snowy round!

But ah! thine eye!
Thine azure eye!
Who, who could tell?
Not even that tenebrous shell,
Which pour'd such raptur'd lays,
In beautiful Laura's praise,
Could fing thine eye!
Thine azure eye!
Again, again I feel
Their heavenly influence steal,
Or why this tear! this sigh?

Oh! 'tis a painful song,
Dear Magdaline,
To sing of thee,
For thou art not for me,
Unhappy me!
Then let me haste away!
Yes, yes, this very day!
Ah, no!
I cannot go,
Till once again
Thine eyes cerulean light
Shall beam upon my sight,
And that lov'd voice repeat
Some accents sweet
To soothe my pain!

Come, then, deluding maid
Thine enamell'd shade!
These verdant banks,
This flowing stream,
Thy zephyr's breath
And twilight's purple beam,
If blest with thee,
Would I were here;
Lovely, indeed, to me.

Here cease, my song,
Now solitary made,
No longer on the shore
Is heard the billow's roar;
The winds are hush'd to sleep,
And all the mirror'd deep,
Now glows serenely bright
With heaven's tinted light.

Oh! would'st thou, lovely Magdaline,
To hear my prayer incline,
Accept this heart, this ardent heart,
And, in return, give thine;
Then would my anxious, burning breast,
Like thee, sweet stream, be hush'd to rest;
And all our lives a scene should show
As fast as thine! as smoothly flow.

"Trifles light as Air."

A WIT, describing the universal
Empire of Love, drolly describes its on-
set among the *finny race*.

Love affairs
And warm, mid seas of ice, the melting
whales, [parts,
Cool's crimped Cod, fierce pangs to perch in
Shrinks thrivell'd Shrimps, and opens Oysters'
hearts.

[Port Folio.]

The publick are hereby cautioned
from taking an assignment on a bond given by
me to Samuel Penrod, for 1201, payable the
first day of August 1805; as I am determin-
ed not to pay it, there being a gross fraud prac-
ticed on me by said Penrod.
Peter Simpson.
Muhlenberg c'ty. March 12, 1805.

Travellers' Hall.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately been induced, from the
rapid increase of his custom, to
purchase a lot of ground, adjoining that
on which he lives, for the purpose of
building a dining room and assembly
room, each 54 by 32 feet 10 inches,
with six additional lodging rooms, and in-
tends to finish them before the ensuing
winter; which, together with his Ta-
vern and house, will occupy a front of
near one hundred feet in the most agree-
able part of the town, and in the centre of
business, being on the highest part of the
public square. He has considerably in-
creased the furniture, &c. of his house
and tables—His domestics and servants
are of the most faithful dispositions and
properly qualified for the departments to
which they are arranged—He has a con-
stant supply of the best stable forage, im-
ported and country provisions, imported
liquors, &c. of the best quality, foreign
newspapers, &c. &c. and his ice will,
most probably, last through the hot wea-
ther.

The distinguished preference which the
first characters have already given him in
his business, fills him with gratitude. He
offers his sincere thanks to all his good
friends, and begs leave to assure them,
that neither his time nor his purse shall
be spared in attempting to render the
Travellers' Hall, a house of entertain-
ment, for *Gentle Guests only*, equal to
any in America.

R. BRADLEY.
Lexington, (Ky.) 12th June, 1804.

N. B. A stage runs from the Travel-
lers' Hall, to the Olympic Springs in the
summer, and to Frankfort during the fel-
low Assembly.
R. B.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Lex-
ington, on the 31st March, 1805,
which if not taken out by the 30th
of June next, will be sent to the
General Post Office as dead Let-
ters.

A
William Adams George Adams 2
Elisba Allen Geo. Andrews
Judith Alsop And. Armstrong

B
George Bibb Robert Brown
Elen. Bainbridge George Brunner
Jos. Blackwood 3 Ezekiel Bryan
George Bullard James Benney
M. E. V. Bor- Thomas Blanton
ralley Dr. Jos. Boswell
Benj. Bradshaw William Bartlow
Peter Bais George Bowling
William Baxter James Boyd
Shadrack Brown Thomas Baugh
Joseph Bell Ernst Benoit
Val. Barnard John Boyle
Mary Butler Mr. Bradley
Waller Bullock Thomas Butler
John Boston George Bright
Sam. Blackwood

C
Hugh Caldwell 3 Benjamin Cox
Col. J. Crockett Dr. Dan. Collins
Robt Campbell 2 Elija Clifton
Jno. M. Coon Mary Churchill
Peter Conover Geo. T. Cotton
Margt. Calhoun John Chin
Rev. J. C. Smith Sam. L. Camble
Jno. M. Coon James Chambers
Hen. Coleherie George Clark
William Craig John Crozer
Arch. Campbell 2 Rebecke Cnfell
Elija Cartmill Stephen Chilton
John Craig Val. Conrad
John Cotton

D
David Davis Reubin Daniel
William Dorsey William Durett
James Dover George Dixon
Benjamin Ellis George Elliott
Will. A. Fry James French
James Frazer 2 John Fowler
Bryant Ferguson Simeon Frost
John Fleming Benj. Forsythe

E
Latitia Grayson Samuel Gibson 2
Moses Guin 3 Benj. F. Gower
James Gates Dr. A. Goodlet
James Gardener Hen. Gatewood 2
Hugh W. Galey August Gorne
Arch. L. Gamble Wm. Gulliford

F
Geo. Herndon 2 Samuel Hawifon
S. B. Herndon 2 James Hender
Thos. Holliday Rice Higgar
Warner Hawkins Rich. Hightower
John W. Hinde John Higbee
John Howze John Hawkins 2
John Hart Peter Henkle
Levi Hutchinson James Homes
Will. Hunter 2 Joseph Hughes
James Handlin John Hamilton
Francis P. Hord Warner Hawkins

G
James Johnson James Johnson
Rice Jones Nichs. Jamefon
John Jones Henry Jamefon
Mary Johnson John Jamefon
Richard Jenkins Simeon Jennings
Larance Johnson James Jenkins
James Johniton Samuel Jenkins

H
James Kearns 2 Francis Kertley
James Kogar Thos. Kachewall
James Lokett Whit'd. Leonard
William Lang Major Lewis
John Lowman Joseph Lewis
Thomas Lewis John Lewis fen.
Caly Linebaugh Sumpter Land
Jesse Lewis

I
Monfieur Martet Robert Marshall
John Manfor John Marshall
Col. David Mead James Marrs
David Melche William Mead
Wm. Melchel Melcher Myer
W. M. Keare 3 Turner Morris
L. M. Cullough Joseph Morris
Will. Murphrey Wm. P. Meeker
L. N. M. Dowell Jones Markey
John Mills Sam. M'Grorey
James Marten John Mallory
Barnet Moore Chas. M'Gowan
Robt. M'Farland E. M'Clanaghan 2
Jno M'Intire Robt. Marshall V.
Jno M'Clean 2 D. M.
David Morrifon James Mentin

J
Jonas M'Pherfon James Mentin
Wm. B. New Isaac Nailor
Benj. Netherland

K
Samuel Ogilby

L
William Porter William Parker
George Pafchal Benjn. Porter
Wallon Preston Sarah Pollard
John Pope Robert Pollard
Barach Prather Henry Payne
Nathaniel Petit Daniel Payne

M
Thos. Quisenberry

N
Mrs. Rancilbert Wm. Robifon
David Robenfon George Ramey
Michael Reas Mary O. Russell
J. C. Richardfon John Rollins 2
Jos. Rogers fen. Jesse Roper
James Refe John Ratchford
Mar. Richardson Col. R. Russell

O
Wm. Robifon

P
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Jos. Rogers fen. Jesse Roper
James Refe John Ratchford
Mar. Richardson Col. R. Russell

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Thos. Quisenberry

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Michael Reas Mary O. Russell
J. C. Richardfon John Rollins 2
Jos. Rogers fen. Jesse Roper
James Refe John Ratchford
Mar. Richardson Col. R. Russell

S
Thos. Quisenberry

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J. C. Richardfon John Rollins 2
Jos. Rogers fen. Jesse Roper
James Refe John Ratchford
Mar. Richardson Col. R. Russell

Jas. M'Coun
Elenor Role
John Rais

Peter Sottoch
Robert Shanklen
Rev Geo. Smith
James Shelby
Jonas Spoor
Nathan Standy
T. Schackelford
Wm. Shreeves
Rod. Suttrell 2
John Steel
Robert Stewart
Rev. Jno Sale
John Scott
John Sutton
Weath. Smith 2

Littleton Tinge Robert Tompkins
Will. Thompson William Turner
Ebenez. Tiffing John Tremble
Levy Tod John Truitt

Jabez Vines Isaac Van Nys
James Ward Letitia White
Elisba J. Witter James Wilfon
John Waldo George Walker
Wm. Waldon Owen Willes
H. M. Winfon Jain Welch
Geo. A. Weaver Arch. Williams
Hes. Wheeler Robert Wallace
James Williams Mat. Walker
George Warde George Walker 2
Aldf. Williams 2 Cath. Walker

Nicholas Yeakle John D. Young
JNO. JORDAN JUN. P. M.

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JNO. JORDAN JUN. P. M.

NOV. OPENING BY
Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House,
lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,
an extensive assortment of
**Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens'
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &
Dorsey's Best Iron;**
Which will be fold cheap for CASH
or HEMP.
Lexington, 3d May, 1804.
Four or five Journeymen
Rope-Makers wanted. None need
apply but good workmen.

CHEAP GOODS,
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH IN HAND.
SAML. & GEO. THOTTER
HAVE just received from Philadelphia,
and are now opening at their Store, on
Main-Street, Lexington, an exten-
sive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest Importation from
Europe & the East & West Indies,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, China,
Queens' and Tin Ware—all of which were
purchased on the lowest terms, and will be
fold either by wholesale, or retail for Cash
accordingly.
Amongst which are the following arti-
cles:
Fine Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Coatings, Flannels,
Bennett's Fancy &
Constitution Cords,
Irish Linens,
Chintzes,
Calicoes,
Indians' Mulls and
Silks,
British plain Jaconet,
Tambor'd, Lappet,
Book, & Cambric
do.
Dimities,
Straw Bonnets,
Umbrellas,
Scarlet Cloaks,
Turkey Cotton,
Cotton & Wool cards,
A large assortment of
Ladies Kid, Moroc-
co, & black leather
Shoes,
Children's Morocco
do.

Writing and wrapping
Paper, and School
Books,
Cut and hammer'd
Nails,
Window Glais,
Saddlery,
Anvils,
Vices,
Steel,
Dorsey's Iron, by the
ton or smaller quan-
tity,
Imperial Teas fresh
Hyson & Co. of the
Y. Hyson best qual-
ity,
Wines,
Coffee & Chocolate,
Loaf Sugar,
spices & Pepper,
Indigo, of a superior
quality,
Queens' Ware, affor-
ed, in crates, &c.
&c.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Brandy, Whiskey, and best Tennessee
Cotton.
Note—All those who are indebted, are
particularly requested to make immediate
payment.

CHEAP GOODS.
MACCOUN & TILFORD
HAVE just received from PHIL-
ADELPHIA, and are now open-
ing at their Store,
London superfine cloths,
Blue ground calicoes & chint-
zes,
Furniture dimities,
Book & tambored muslins,
Malmull do.
Lady's extra silk gloves,
Fashionable silk shawls,
Constitution cords & velvets,
Marfeilles' waifcoating,
India nankeens,
Irish linens,
Umbrellas & parasols,
Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,
Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, gin-
ger, alspice, madder, allum,
indigo, brimstone, coppersas
&c.
Port and sherry wines,
Holland gin,
Nails,
Bar iron,
Window glais,
Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.
Which they will sell at their usual
low prices, for CASH in hand.
Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING declined business at
this place, begs leave to recom-
mend Mr. ELIJAH MARTIN to all
who have been pleased to fa-
vor him with their custom, and make
no doubt but it will be thankfully
acknowledged, and their business
punctually executed by him.
John Brown.
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his friends and the pub-
lic, that he has just opened
TAVERN
In the town of Mayville, in the
house formerly occupied by Mr. Jno.
Brown: it is at present convenient-
ly calculated for the accommodation
of gentlemen and travellers. He
is now, and will endeavour to be
constantly supplied with a good as-
sortment of liquors: there is good
stable room, and will be well supplied
with hay, oats &c. He has a large &
commodious ware-house, for the re-
ception of goods on storage. In ad-
dition to the above, he will keep a
ferry, well provided with good and
sufficient boats, for the transporta-
tion of travellers. He hopes by a
ready attention to his business, to
merit the patronage of those who may
please to favour him with their cus-
tom.
Elijah Martin.
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS just received, a complete as-
sortment of
GROCERIES,
together with six ton of well assorted
BAR IRON;
which he will sell whole sale, for ap-
proved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and
120 days.
Will. Morton.
Lexington, March 25, 1805.

MADNESS.
AN effectual remedy on the hu-
man body, for that dreadful malady
the bite of mad animals—it being
the remedy that Dr. STOR of Leb-
anon, of Pennsylvania, has effected
for many cures with—A number of
persons have been cured by Dr. STOR
and myself, that had violent sym-
ptoms of the hydrophobia, from one
'til two days raging. The cure can
be effected as long as the constituent
part of the blood is not separated;
which will happen sooner or later,
according to the state of body, or the
effect of the bite. I would advise
every person to make application as
soon as the person has received the
infection. No trust can be expect-
ed for the above.
Michael Schaag.
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in
the Western States are requested to
give the above a place a few times
their respective papers.
Dr. Schaag wishes to instruct a
Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and
Surgery.
All persons indebted to M.
SCHAAG for medical services, are
requested to settle and discharge
their respective balances, as no long-
er indulgence can be given. It is
to be hoped that no compulsive mea-
sures will be necessary.

FULLING MILL.
THE Subscriber takes this method
of informing the public, that he has
lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner,
between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills,
and is now ready to do any kind of ful-
ling his customers may please to favour
him with, in the speediest and best man-
ner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will
dye any colors that are usually dyed in
this country. To accommodate his custo-
mers, he will receive cloth at Mount
Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs,
on the first Monday in every month, and
at Paris on the third Monday in every
month at the house of Wm. Scott mer-
chant; and will return the cloth dres-
sed at the following court.
John M. Millen.
Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

TAKEN UP by John Crum-
baugh, near John Parker's mill, on South
Elkhorn, a
BAY STUD COLT,
Three years old, 14 hands high, branded on
the near shoulder and buttock W Appraised
to 18 dollars.
Edward Payne Jr.
ayette c'ty. Sept. 24, 1804.

FOR SALE,
795 Acres of Congress LAND, be-
ing first rate bottom as to quality; a-
bout 13 miles above the confluence of
the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has
a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water,
about a half mile from the Ohio river;
and is so situated, that the back water
of the said river can never reach it.
This is a circumstance scarcely to be
found any where along the Ohio. On
the Tract, there are three small im-
provements, two of which bear rent.
For terms apply to
JOHN J. DUFOUR.

COOK,
By the year.
R. BRADLEY.
Feb. 26, 1804.

Tuesday, April 23, 1805.

The celebrated, imported and real
bred English turf horse

Royalist,

IS now in high health and spirits, and will stand the ensuing season, under the direction and management of Mr. George Sourbray, Jun. in Lexington, at the same stable he stood at last season—He will be let to mares at the moderate price of thirty dollars the season, to be discharged at any time before the first day of September next by the payment of twenty dollars; forty dollars to insure a foal to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who puts her to horse, with one dollar to the groom for each mare, paid at the stable door. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season and forty for insurance, to be sent with the mare, payable the 1st day of January next.—Extensive pastures under good fence and well watered, is provided, and the greatest attention will be paid to mares sent to the stable, but cannot be accountable for accidents or escapes.

ROYALIST is a full blooded racer; he was bred by his royal highness the prince of Wales and sold to Thomas Bullock, esq. who kept him as a racer until he was purchased by Mr. Abraham Skinner, who imported him in the ship James from England to New-York—He is a beautiful bay, handsomely marked with a star and snip, fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, a good mover, fine action, free from all blemishes, and while in England performed equal to any horse of his age, as may be seen by the racing callendars, which are in the possession of Mr. Sourbray, free for the perusal of any gentleman. He has stood several seasons in America, and his colts are at least equal to any horse's, and are allowed by competent judges to bid fair to make excellent racers. A number of them will be seen at his stand during the season.

PERFORMANCE.

IN 1793, at three years old, the first time he started, he won 400 guineas at New-Market, beating Lord Grosvenor's chestnut filly, by Potso's, out of Mariane, and the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer out of Conegonde. He started for the Craven stakes, and beat Dare-Devil, Agamemnon, Coriander, (who beat Mr. Hoomes's celebrated horse Dragon,) Seagull, Golden Rod, Fort William and six others. The next time he started, he won a subscription plate for fifty pounds each, beating Patriot, Cymbeline, Brimstone, Robin Gray, and seven others—He also beat the Duke of Bedford's colt by High-Flyer, and the Duke of Norfolk's gray filly by Dungannon, a sweep-stakes of 200 guineas each, at four years old—he beat Lord Egremont's aged horse Sea-Gull, a match for two hundred guineas across the flat at New-Market, in 1795—He beat Don Quixotte, Galico, the Duke of Bedford's Cub, and Mr. Durand's filly, by Saltram, for the Craven stakes, and walked over the course at New-Market for 1200 guineas, and no horse dare start against him. He also beat several others of the most capital horses in England, too tedious to enumerate, but may be seen by the racing callender.

PEDIGREE.

This is to certify, that the bay horse ROYALIST, I have sold to Mr. Abraham Skinner—he was got by Herod: his grand dam by Marik; great grand dam by Blank; great great grand dam by Driver; great great great grand dam by Souling Tom; great great great great grand dam by Oysterfoot; great great great great great grand dam by Commorner; great great great great great great grand dam the Duke of Somerset's Copper Mare.

This is a true Pedigree,

(Signed)

Thomas Bullock.

London, March 31, 1796.

I do certify, that I am informed,

that Royalist has stood as a covering horse in New-Jersey in the neighbourhood of my brother's, who has written to me, that he was considered as the finest horse, and best foal-getter in that country. I have seen several gentlemen of integrity, who spoke very high of him—I also certify, that in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood, they are in the habit of breeding from the first English turf horses.

Benjamin Stout.

April 9th, 1804.

I do certify, that last season, I was in the neighbourhood that Royalist has stood in for several seasons, and saw some of his colts, which were finer than any others which the same mares had brought from other imported horses, also that I was informed by my father-in-law (who is in the habit of breeding from the finest horses,) that Royalist is the best foal-getter he has ever tried, and made the greatest season of any horse in that country last season.

John Harris.

Woodford city. Mar. 26, 1804.

The Famous and Complete Horse Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing callendar, and Clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength & activity, & is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute which is at the rate of 82 feet & a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impressed it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second.—The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the best.

test horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Grosvenor's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epsom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Willson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potso out of Siring, Mr. Botts's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brags, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington's Albourn. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Botts's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th inst. and end on the 1st day of August following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season, (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse; attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafoler, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season
The celebrated English Stallion,

Spread Eagle.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer: she was got by Cade, out of Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock—Gros's Bay Barb—Makelofs—Brim-

mer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100gs each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, at York, (eight subscribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100gs, carrying 12st. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing callender in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. JOHN HOOMES in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

WM. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805.

Fayette County, Kentucky, 1805.

TAKEN UP

BY Edmund Adams, living near the mouth of Tate's Creek, A Dark Bay Horse, about eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand to be discovered, left hind foot white, some white hairs on his withers, and a few saddle spots, a star on his side, star and snip—appraised to forty dollars, before

Robt. Frier, J. P.

December 27th, 1803.

A Copy. Teste

JNO. TODD, D. C. F. C.

Lamp-Lighter,

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the tenth day of March, and end the tenth day of July next, at my farm, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, and may cover mares at the low price of Ten Dollars the season for each mare; but may be discharged by the payment of Eight Dollars, if paid within the season: Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse; Five Dollars the single leap, paid down when the mare is covered; and in every instance eighteen pence to the groom.

LAMP-LIGHTER's figure is generally given up by a number of as good judges as any in this state, to be equal with any horse in it, if not superior, and his blood equal to any horse on the continent. It is all most needless for me to say any thing about his colts, as they can, with every kind of propriety, answer for themselves; it being universally given up, that he is equal to any foal getter in the state, if not superior—There are a number of his colts to be seen in this County and Woodford—There are a number of colts amongst the Lamp-Lighter colts, that was got by three different imported horses, that covered at more than double what the Lamp-Lighter covered at, and it is given up in a general way, that the Lamp-Lighter colts are equal to any of them if not superior—and it is well known, that the best mares went to those high-going horses. If a horse has the name, or only the word imported, it has been the case, or thought, that no further inquiry or questions were necessary; but it is a most undeniable truth, that there are as fine full bred horses that were bred in America, or even in the state of Kentucky, as any that can be brought from England; for if a horse is of good blood and fully thorough bred, what can be asked for more?

LAMP-LIGHTER is a horse completely calculated to get the most elegant saddle horses, as he moves well and has every part of activity.

LAMP-LIGHTER is eight years old, a good bay, fully fifteen hands three inches high; Lamp-lighter was got by the old Union, old Union was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by the imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocahuntas; she was imported by the Honorable William Byrd Esq. deceased, of the Arabian. Lamp-lighter's dam was the noted thorough bred running mare Bright Eyes, bred by Col. Fitzhugh of Virginia, and well known to be as thorough a bred mare, as any in England—At six years old she was sold for seventy five thousand weight of neat tobacco, and calf, which was a higher price than any mare was ever known to sell for in that state. Good pasturage gratis, to all mares sent above the distance of twelve miles. All mares sent shall be strictly attended to, but cannot be liable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN ROGERS.

February 25, 1805.

The full blooded horse, Young Baronet,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Walter Carr's, on Hickman, Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington, on the Bates-creek road, and will be let to mares at fourteen dollars the season, which may be discharge by paying ten dollars cash, any time in the season; seven dollars the single leap, paid at the stable door; twenty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be paid in hand, the money to be refunded in case the mare is not with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who puts her. The season commencing the 10th of March, ending the 20th July. Good pasture and

attendance to mares coming a distance but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

N. B. All those persons putting mares to the horse and not proving with foal, shall have the next season gratis, provided the horse remains the property of the same person.

BARONET

IS a thorough bred horse, full fifteen hands three inches high, of a dark bay colour, six years old this spring, was got by the old imported Baronet, who was equal if not superior to any horse ever imported; old Baronet was bred by Sir John Webb, Bart. and got by Vertumnus, son of Eclipse, his dam called Penultima, by Snap, grand dam by Cade, great grand dam by Crab, great great grand dam by Flying Childers, out of a Confederate Filley—she was got by Grey Grantham, her dam by the Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, out of Bright's Roan—Young Baronet's dam was got by the imported Othello, grand dam by the imported Figure, great grand dam by the imported Wild-Dair—her dam together with Wild-Dair was imported by Gov. Delancy—Wild-Dair became so famous, that he was returned to England.

Performance.

Old Baronet at three years old, won the Catterick sweep-stakes of 90 guineas, beating Tendam, Pay-malter, Kinlock, and several others.—The next time he started, won a £50 plate—The following year beat Windlestone a match for 500 guineas, or (2330 dolls.) and won a £50 plate at New-Malton beating Tamerlane, Seducer, Astish, Hutchison and Revis, after which he was sold to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—Baronet when five years old, won the great Oatland stakes of 4100 guineas, (or 19,133 dolls.) when 19 horses started, amongst which were Express, Escape, Precipitate, Buzzard, Chanticleer, &c.

Walter Carr.

Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, ten dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and fatted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

A L B E R T,

BRED by Col. John Hoskins in King and Queen county, Virginia, will continue to stand at my stable in Scott county, the ensuing season, which will commence the tenth of March and end the first of August, at the prices published last season, viz. eighteen dollars or a promissory attested note sent with the mare, payable the first day of October next ensuing, which may be discharged by the payment of fifteen dollars, paid by the first day of August, when the season ends—nine dollars for the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, and if she should take the second time nine dollars more, and then the mare shall be entitled to the season—thirty dollars to insure a mare in foal, provided the owner keeps her until it is expressly known that she is not in foal, but if the owner should part with the mare before the time expressed, the owner must be enti-

led to the insurance money. In all cases half a dollar to the groom, paid when the mare receives the horse. Large pasturage of blue grass, timothy and clover, well inclosed, gratis, for any mares coming more than twelve miles—mares may be fed with grain plentifully at three shillings per week, for all those who may so direct—All care imaginable will be taken to accommodate my customers, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents that may happen. Boys coming with mares shall have their board gratis.

Robert Sanders.

March 7, 1805.

The thorough bred horse Albert was got by Americus, his dam by Wild Air, his grand dam by Vampier, out of Col. Braxton's imported mare Kitty Fisher. Americus was got by the imported horse Shark—Shark was got by Mark—his dam by Shafton's horse Snap, his grand dam by Marlborough, out of anatural Barb mare. Wild Air was got by Fearnought. Fearnought by Regulus, Regulus by the Godolphin Arabian. Kitty Fisher was got by Cade, which was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Albert's dam was the dam of Kitty Medley, Minerva, Melzar, Americus, Rozetta, and they have proved themselves to be the best stock in America. Albert will be seven years old in April, upwards of 5 feet two inches high, a bay roan.

JOHN HOSKINS.

King & Queen county, Virg. February the 5th, 1803.

Teste,
William Shortridge,
Francis Kerr,
John Edwards.

N. B. Those who put mares last season, which did not prove to be with foal may put this season at half price, and so continue as long as I keep the horse.

THE Olympian Springs, In Montgomery County, Kentucky.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT much expence, has provided the most extensive and abundant accommodations for all who, prompted by desire or pleasure, may be disposed to visit this very agreeable watering place. Those who prefer taking their families and boarding themselves, may be furnished at moderate prices with tight convenient cabbins, of which he has erected a great number. For others who may be unwilling or unable to undergo this trouble, he has constructed

A BOARDING HOUSE;

Which, besides other apartments and the proper appurtenances, contains one room sufficiently commodious to dine at the same time one hundred gentlemen and ladies. The expences of living will be found much less at this place, than at any other springs which have acquired reputation, on the continent; and he believes none of them will surpass it in the substantial comforts of life, and such of its luxuries as our country affords.—The place will be, during the ensuing season, under the superintendence of a gentleman who will bestow all possible attention to every department of his business. Its waters are so well known—the advantages resulting from them have been so generally felt, that a particular description of them would be superfluous. As a testimony however of their virtues, he subjoins a certificate of several gentlemen of the faculty, eminent for their professional skill.

The situation of the place—surrounded by the most pure and salubrious air—the romantic and picturesque scenery every where presented—the striking contrast between it and the level lands of our country—the fine roads which diverge in every direction from it—in short, every object conspires to restore the invalid and amuse those who seek relaxation from the ordinary pursuits of life. Music, Dancing, Bathing, Swimming, Riding, Hunting and other exercises constitute the amusements of the place.

The subscriber, afflicted a number of years with an asthmatic complaint, has derived greater benefit from the use of the salt springs, than he ever experienced from the medicine which has been at va-

rious times prescribed to him by the numerous physicians whom he has consulted. And from his present health which he ascribes entirely to the three seasons he has spent there, he anticipates, with the permission of Providence, an addition to his years, upon which, at the age of upwards of 74, he had never calculated.

Thomas Hart.

27th March, 1805.

DURING the last three or four years the Olympian Springs in Montgomery county, Kentucky, have excited considerable attention, and have been frequented by as great a number of sick as, perhaps, any other mineral springs in America. The efficacy of their waters has been experienced in many instances which have come under our own observation. In complaints of the stomach, which are so common in this country in the early stages of Pulmonary Consumption, in Asthma, Rheumatism and in all diseases of debility we have great confidence in the virtues of these waters, and have recommended them to many who have been relieved by them. An excellent chalybeate and several springs of sulphurous waters are situated within a short distance of the saline; so that every individual may conveniently use that species of water which may be found best adapted to the particular case.

E. WARFIELD,
SAM. BROWN,
JAS. FISHBACK,
R. W. DOWNING.

For Sale,

A Five Acre OUT-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

F. L. Turner.

A CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a NOTE, executed by me to THOMAS BERRY, for a fifty dollar horse, at cash price, payable the 1st day of March last, which note I have satisfied agreeable to contract, and still said BERRY retains the same, and refuses to give it up.

William W. Bush.
April 9th, 1805. Swt

COMMISSION & STORAGE.

THE Subscriber considering that the growing communication with this country down the river, will every year render a port of deposit, with suitable conveniences absolutely necessary, respectfully informs the mercantile part of the community, and all others, that he has opened WARE HOUSES at Mayville, (Limestone) for the storage of all kinds of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize. He will also make sale upon commission, for those who may have any thing to contract in that way; which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most moderate terms. MAJOR BROWN who was formerly engaged in the above line, has now declined; and as it is the intention of the Subscriber to afford every necessary accommodation for the storage of Goods, he expects that his endeavours to be useful, will meet the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.

March 28th, 1805.

Just Imported and for sale by

LEAVY & GATEWOOD,

In the store formerly occupied by WILLIAM LEAVY, a large, elegant and well chosen assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stationary, Queens' China, and Glass Ware—together with a large assortment of Wrought and Cut Nails of different sizes, and Copper for Stills.—All of which having been purchased for Cash, will enable them to give great bargains; they are determined to sell by Wholesale or Retail on as low, if not lower terms than any heretofore imported to this state.

THOSE who are indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or book account, are most earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Such as cannot, it is presumed will come forward and give their obligations. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect their accounts to be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

R A G S

WANTED.